

IN THE SPECIFICATION:

Please replace the Background of the Invention Section, beginning at page 1, line 5 and extending through page 2, line 14 with the following rewritten section:

--BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Asphalt pavement consists essentially of an aggregate and sand mixture held together with a petroleum based binder, such as tar. With continued exposure to sun, moisture, traffic, freezing and thawing, asphalt pavement degrades. The degradation is principally in the binder, rather than the aggregate and sand mixture which makes up the bulk of the asphalt pavement. Also, much of the degradation occurs within the top two or three inches of the surface.

Traditionally, worn asphalt pavement was not restored but instead was torn up and replaced with new asphalt pavement. This is a costly approach and creates a problem as to what to do with the torn up pavement. Accordingly, techniques and apparatus have been developed for restoring or rejuvenating the top few inches of an asphalt pavement surface.

A typical road resurfacing machine has a heater for heating and softening the asphalt pavement surface as it passes along the surface. Following the heater is a "rake" or "scarifier" which breaks up or "scarifies" the softened pavement. The scarified pavement is generally crushed or "milled", blended with rejuvenating fluid and optionally additional sand or aggregate and redeposited. The redeposited material is spread out and rolled to create a rejuvenated surface comparable in quality to the original surface before degradation.

In order to produce a rejuvenated surface of high quality, it is important to ensure that an appropriate amount of rejuvenating fluid is added. Generally, a core sample or several core samples are initially taken of the surface to be rejuvenated and a desired ratio of rejuvenating material to milled material is analytically determined.

It is also important to thoroughly intermingle the milled material with the rejuvenating material, which will at least include a fluid but may also include additional sand and/or aggregate.

B1
It is an object of the present invention to provide a method and apparatus for thoroughly blending the milled material with at least the rejuvenating fluid and with any other rejuvenating materials. --

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 5, line 20 and extending through page 5, line 25, with the following rewritten paragraph:

B2
--Behind the power plant 14 and also mounted on the transport structure 11 is a heater 16 which includes numerous burners and associated plumbing for heating an asphalt pavement surface 18 upon which the resurfacing machine 10 travels. A propane (or other combustible fuel) tank 20 and a combustion blower 22 serve the burners in the heater 16. The heater 16 directs heat at the asphalt pavement surface 18 to cause softening of an upper part of the asphalt pavement surface 18.--

B3
Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 5, line 26 and extending through page 6, line 5, with the following rewritten paragraph:

--The softened asphalt pavement surface 18 is initially dislodged by a raking device, generally indicated by reference 30, mounted to the transport structure 11, and which follows the heater 16. The raking device 30 has rakes which dislodge the heated asphalt pavement surface 18. The raking device 30 may include main rakes 32 and extension rakes 34, the extension rakes 34 performing a similar function to the main rakes 32, but to the outside edges. The main rakes 32 break up material around manholes where a main mill 36 behind the raking device 30 cannot run.--

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 7, line 23 and extending through page 8, line 2, with the following rewritten paragraph:

B4
--A first stage shaft 110 is mounted to the first stage shell 104 for rotation about a first stage shaft axis 112 which extends transversely relative to the travel direction 12. A plurality of paddles 114 extend from the first stage shaft 110 in a direction generally radial relative to the first stage shaft axis 112. The paddles 114 are rotatable with the first stage shaft 110 within the enclosed chamber to blend the milled material with the rejuvenating fluid. The paddles 114 are aligned to direct the blended material (46 in Figures 1 and 2)